

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

historic name Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls

other name/site number Chillicothe Correctional Center

street & town 1500 Third Street N/A not for publication

city or town Chillicothe N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Livingston code 117 zip code 64601

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark A. Miles FEBRUARY 23, 2010
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	0	buildings
1	0	sites
7	11	structures
0	0	objects
18	11	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Collegiate Gothic Revival
Colonial Revival
Art Moderne
Modernist

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
STUCCO
roof ASPHALT
other STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

LAW

Period of Significance

1888 to ca. 1970

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bell, M. Fred

Multiple

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls
Name of Property

Livingston County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 46 acres

UTM References Chillicothe Missouri 7.5 m Provisional Edition 1984
(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 <u>15</u> Zone	<u>451758</u> Easting	<u>4404534</u> Northing	2 <u>15</u> Zone	<u>452138</u> Easting	<u>4404534</u> Northing
3 <u>15</u> Zone	<u>452130</u> Easting	<u>4404048</u> Northing	4 <u>15</u> Zone	<u>451760</u> Easting	<u>4404082</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)
See continuation sheet

Property Tax No. N/A

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Hopkins
organization Hopkins-Oates & Associates date December 1, 2009
street & number 974 Philadelphia Street telephone 901.278.5186
city or town Memphis state TN zip code 38104

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls
Chillicothe, Livingston Co., Missouri**

Narrative Description

The former Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls occupies a 46-acre campus, located at 1500 Third Street in the southwestern quadrant of the city of Chillicothe in Livingston County, Missouri. The property contains a total of twenty-eight buildings and structures: of these, ten buildings and seven structures contribute to the historic character of the property; but, eleven structures do not contribute to the historic character of the property. The landscape features of the property also support its historic character and are considered collectively as one contributing site feature.

The property slopes to the south away from Third Street towards a small creek off-site along the southern property boundary. The campus is minimally-landscaped with grassy expanses of lawn but only scattered plantings of trees and shrubs. A notable site feature of the property is its low, quarry-faced limestone wall topped with an elaborate cast iron fence that runs along the Third Street frontage, which remains from the original site development in 1888-1889. A chain link and barbed wire perimeter fence was added to the property ca. 1980 when the property was converted to a full-fledged adult correctional facility.

The original campus was developed beginning in 1888 to the designs of architect M. Fred Bell (1845-1929), and it grew to contain six principal buildings, two small residences for staff, and several ancillary structures by 1916, all of which were largely concentrated on the western half of the existing site. The exception was the Administration Building, built ca. 1905, which was located on a portion of the original campus located along the north side of Third Street. Of these original buildings, only the McReynolds School building and the campus' Power House remain.

Over time, other new, major buildings of the campus were constructed to supplement and/or replace parts of the original campus in building phases during 1922, 1937-1938, and 1957-1958 and 1967-1968. There is little sense that these structures were developed to any kind of a master plan, but with the exception of the McReynolds School and the Park Cottage, all were built *en filade*, with a consistent setback of the front building line from the line of Third Street. A sense of the lack of a master plan can be seen in the three secondary buildings of the site, two of which are set at slight angles to the alignments of the major building adjacent to them.

The gentle slope of the site is significant enough to mostly hide the secondary buildings from the view from Third Street. Other minor outbuildings, shed and storage buildings are located even further down slope on the opposite (south) side of a curvilinear service drive that enters and exits the property from Third Street at the site's northwest and northeastern corners. Sidewalks throughout the complex have been developed over time, and most follow a roughly gridded alignment, except in places where paved "desire walks" formally covered previously unpaved curvilinear and angular short cuts caused by use. The site was developed with outdoor recreational facilities for playing softball and other organized sports, but today, only a ca. 1980 handball court and tennis court give any indication that recreation and exercise were once a part of the Industrial Home's programs.

The following inventory lists all buildings and structures currently standing on the campus, moving from west to east and then from front to back. The major named buildings on the property were also identified by a state-instituted building number; and if known, the building number is listed in the heading for that structure. Buildings which contribute to the significance of the property as it was developed over time are noted as (C). Buildings built after the close of the campus' Period of Significance ca. 1970 do not

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contribute to the significance of the property, and are labeled (NC).

Principal Buildings

- 01 McReynolds Cottage (#25) M. Fred Bell, architect, 1888-1889; altered 1937-1938 C
Two-story, five-bay, load-bearing brick masonry classroom building built ca. 1889 and altered 1937 with the addition of a third floor and Art Modern influence. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind a flat parapet with stepped and arched projection over entrance. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes, some in pairs. Entrance set in a projecting center bay and contains a 12-light, one-panel door topped with a 3/6 multi-light transom and flanked by three-quarter length, four-light sidelights.
- 02 Blair Cottage (#5) Swanson Terney Brey, architects, 1957-1958 C
Two-story, nineteen-bay, T-plan, reinforced concrete frame, concrete masonry blocks and brick veneer dormitory building with Modernist influence, built 1957-1958. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with a flat parapet with stone belt course coping. Limestone belt courses extend continuously above and below asymmetrical sets of windows, in a pattern of four bays with belt course, three without, eight with, two without, and four with. The windows are twelve-light, steel frame casements. The two-bay wide entrance is located off-center on the façade in a vestibule defined by a simple stone architrave and stone veneer on the vestibule's walls. The entrance is a metal double-door with one slit light in each leaf.
- 03 Hearnese Office Building and Clinic (#4 and 8) J. Kay Cleavenger, architect, 1967-1968 C
One-story, eleven-bay, L-plan, concrete masonry unit and constructional polychromed brick veneered office building with attached four-bay clinic with late-Modernist influence, built 1967-1968. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with sheet metal coping and a cornice of three soldier courses of a dark brown brick that contrasts with the lighter red-brown brick of the rest of the walls. Windows are single-light, fixed sashes set in recessed surrounds, with a contrasting color, recessed brick bulkhead. The entrance is located in a hyphen connecting the two building parts, covered with a flat roof with a sheet metal cornice. The entrance contains a single-light, metal-frame double-door flanked by full-height single-light window walls.
- 04 Donnelly Cottage (#3) Swanson Terney Brey, architects, 1957-1958 C
Two-story, sixteen-bay, L-plan reinforced concrete frame, concrete masonry blocks and brick veneer dormitory building with Modernist influence, built 1957-58. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with flat parapet topped with a plain limestone coping, and stepped parapet above entrance. Windows are eight and fifteen-light steel-frame casements with continuous belt courses of limestone above and below. Entrance is located off-center in the façade in a three-bay wide projection. The central entrance bay projects slightly forward and is veneered with smooth-faced blocks of limestone; the center window bay above the entrance projects forward again and is expressed in the parapet. The entrance is contained in a simple back-banded architrave and contains a solid metal double-door.
- 05 Stark Cottage (#2) Charles A. Haskins, et al, architects, 1937-1938 C
Two-story, nineteen-bay, T-plan reinforced concrete frame, concrete block masonry and brick veneer dormitory with Art Modern influence, built 1937-1938. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with crenellated parapet with limestone coping; there is an arched and stepped

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parapet with finials above the entrance. Windows are sixteen- and twenty-light steel frame casements, most in pairs. Entrance located in three-bay projecting frontispiece. The entrance bay projects slightly forward again and is veneered with smooth-faced limestone blocks; the entrance bay is decorated with pilasters with Doric and Ionic capitals on Tuscan shafts and other motifs, topped with a semi-circular fan parapet. The entrance contains a replacement solid metal door set in a semi-circular arched architrave with enclosed transom and sidelights.

- 06 Hyde School (#9) Architect unknown, 1922 C
Two-story on raised basement, nine-bay, reinforced concrete frame, concrete masonry block and brick veneer school building with Academic Gothic Revival influence, built in 1922 and modified ca. 1957-1958; with basement-level, one-story, four-bay, cafeteria and classroom wing with Modernist influence, built 1957-1958. Flat roofs behind flat parapet covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with metal copings. Windows are six-light, metal frame replacement sashes, in groups of two, three and four. Entrance on raised terrace with a semi-circular-arched architrave and contains a solid metal door topped with transom and sidelights covered with solid metal panels.
- 07 Park Cottage (#1) Charles A. Haskins, et al, architects, 1937-1938 C
Two-story, fourteen-bay, reinforced concrete frame, concrete block and brick veneer dormitory building with Colonial Revival influence, built 1937-1938. Side gable roof covered with slate with soffit, gable end wall parapets and center front-facing gable parapet entrance projection. Windows are 16/16 and 8/8 double-hung sashes, most in pairs with flat arches and stone keystones. Entrance is off-center on façade and is set within a three-bay projection, with a semi-circular arched vestibule with a limestone keystone, and contains a solid metal door with metal-clad transom and sidelights.

Supporting Buildings

- 08 Food Service Building (#7) Swanson Terney Brey architects (attributed), 1957-1958 C
One-story, nine-bay, concrete block and brick veneer kitchen facility with Modernist influence, built 1957-1958. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with sheet metal coping. Windows are 1/1 metal frame sashes and single-light fixed sashes. Rear loading dock accessed by roll-up overhead door and solid metal door; entrance contains a single-light, metal-frame double-door topped with a single-light transom.
- 09 Laundry (#11) ca. 1920 C
One-story, three-bay, load-bearing brick masonry central laundry building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1920. Bow-truss roof with gable monitor covered with built-up asphalt roofing, behind stepped and raking parapet ends. Windows are 1/1 double-hung, metal frame replacement sashes, some in pairs. Entrance contains a replacement metal clad double-door topped by a replacement metal clad transom.
- 10 Power House (#10) ca. 1888-1889, ca. 1957-1958 C
One-story, six-bay, load-bearing brick masonry central boiler house, built ca. 1888-1889 with no architectural influence, and altered ca. 1957-1958 with stucco veneer, and side, one-bay addition ca. 1957-1958. Flat roofs covered with built-up asphalt roofing, with sheet metal coping.

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Windows are 1/1 fixed sashes; other window openings enclosed ca. 1980. Some openings have metal louvers. Entrances contain solid metal doors.

Ancillary Structures

- | | | | |
|----|---|----------|----|
| 11 | Control Center | ca. 1980 | NC |
| | One-story, three-bay, concrete block masonry, brick veneer, and metal frame guard house with no architectural influence, built ca. 1980. Hip and shed roofs covered with sheet metal roofing, with projecting soffit. Windows are single-light casements, and a line of single-light, fixed sashes above single-panel metal bulkheads along an exterior corridor. Entrances contain single-light metal frame doors. | | |
| 12 | Gazebo | ca. 2000 | NC |
| | One-story, three-bay, timber-framed open-air structure covered by a gable roof with asphalt shingles, built ca. 2000. | | |
| 13 | Guardhouse | ca. 1990 | NC |
| | One-story, one-bay, metal frame guard house with no architectural influence, built ca. 1980. Exterior walls have sheet metal bulkheads. Windows are single-light fixed sashes and 1/1 metal frame sashes. Entrance contains a single-light, single-panel metal door. | | |
| 14 | Data Entry Building | ca. 1990 | NC |
| | One-story, five-bay, frame "double-wide" modular building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1990. Gable roof covered with sheet metal roofing, with sheet metal soffit. Exterior walls covered with sheet metal siding. Windows are 1-1 metal frame sliding casements. Entrance contains a single-light, metal-clad door. | | |
| 15 | Handball/tennis court | ca. 1985 | NC |
| | One-bay hard surface handball court with concrete block back stop, and two-court asphalt-surfaced tennis court with chain link back stops, built ca. 1985. | | |
| 16 | Modular building | ca. 1990 | NC |
| | One-story, seven-bay, frame "single-wide" modular building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1990. Gable roof covered with sheet metal roofing with sheet metal cornice. Exterior walls covered with sheet metal siding. Windows are 2/1 metal-frame awning casement sashes, some in triplets. Entrance contains a single-light, metal-clad door. | | |
| 17 | Maintenance Building | ca. 1990 | NC |
| | One-story, five-bay, frame storage building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1990. Gable roof covered with sheet metal roofing, with sheet metal cornice. Exterior walls covered with sheet metal siding. Windows covered with fiberglass panels. Entrance has a rolling sheet metal double door and a single-light, metal-clad door. | | |
| 18 | Storage Building #1 | ca. 1990 | NC |
| | One-story, two-bay, frame, storage building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1990. Gable roof covered with sheet metal roofing. Exterior walls covered with sheet metal siding. Entrances | | |

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-
- have rolling solid metal doors.
- 19 Storage Building #2 ca. 1930 C
One-story, three bay, terra cotta block masonry storage building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1930. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes. Entrances are a single-light, three-panel pedestrian door, and a board and batten single-leaf sliding door.
- 20 Potato Hut ca. 1925 C
One-story, two-bay, frame and concrete embankment storage cellar with no architectural influence, built ca. 1925. Shed roof covered with asphalt roll roofing. Windows covered with plywood. Entrance contains a four-panel door.
- 21 Storage building #3 ca. 1925 C
One-story, three-bay, frame storage building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1925. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior walls covered with vertical tongue and groove siding. Windows are covered with plywood. Entrance is a rolling tongue and groove siding, sliding bay door.
- 22 Storage building #4 ca. 1925 C
One-story, four-bay, frame storage building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1925. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Exterior walls covered with weatherboard siding. Windows are six-light casement sashes. Entrance contains a solid replacement door.
- 23 Freezer building #1 ca. 1995 NC
One-story, one-bay walk-in freezer unit under roof with no architectural influence, built ca. 1995. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Roof supported by metal poles, with undercut bay on one end. Exterior (freezer) walls covered with sheet metal siding.
- 24 Freezer building #2 ca. 1995 NC
One-story, one-bay walk-in freezer unit under roof with no architectural influence, built ca. 1995. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Roof supported by metal poles, with undercut bay on one end. Exterior (freezer) walls covered with sheet metal siding.
- 25 Storage building #5 ca. 1920 C
One-story, two-bay, brick masonry storage building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1920. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, with plain projecting eaves. Gable ends covered with plywood siding. Windows covered with plywood. Entrance is a plywood-covered sliding bay door.
- 26 Greenhouse ca. 1920 C
One-story, one-bay, concrete masonry unit and metal frame greenhouse with no architectural influence, built ca. 1920. Gable roof covered with asphalt roll roofing. Exterior wall glazing covered with plywood. Entrance contains a single-light door.
- 27 Quonset building ca. 1980 NC
One-story, three-bay, metal frame arched steel building with no architectural influence, built ca.

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1980. Gothic-arched roof covered with sheet metal panels with fiberglass slit panels to provide interior lighting. Exterior walls covered with sheet metal siding. Entrance is a sheet metal sliding bay door.

- 28 Storage building #6 ca. 1955 C
One-story, three-bay, concrete masonry unit storage building with no architectural influence, built ca. 1955. Flat roof covered with built-up asphalt roofing behind plain parapet with tile coping. Windows are nine-light steel frame casements. Entrance contains a single-light metal door.

Site Features

The campus contains a number of notable site features that have been developed during the Period of Significance, and these include the stone wall with its cast iron fence that stretches along the Third Street frontage of the property, and the trees, shrubs and sidewalks on the balance of the campus. These features, taken as a whole, contribute to the character of setting for the property and are counted as one contributing site.

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**Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls
Chillicothe, Livingston Co., Missouri**

8. Statement of Significance

The Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls is nominated under Criterion A in the area of Law/Juvenile Justice for its role in the development and evolution of the State of Missouri's approach to the treatment of juvenile offenders over the period of 1888-1889 to ca. 1970. Developed as a Progressive-era facility to separate juveniles from the adult population of criminals, the State's first foray into the creation of a juvenile justice system began with the development of its three Industrial Homes. These campus-like facilities were intended to provide a more home-like setting where educational and vocational programs could lead to the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders into productive, useful adult citizens. The lack of walls, fences and other prison-like features underscored the intent of providing a different approach to the rehabilitation of the juvenile resident. Among the three Industrial Homes-- Chillicothe, for Anglo-American girls (1888-1889); Tipton, for African-American girls (1916); and Boonville, for boys of both races (1888-1889)-- the program for girls at Chillicothe was consistently ranked the best in terms of the treatment of its residents and delivery of educational and training programs. The significance of the Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls began when construction of the original complex was completed in 1888-1889, and ends ca. 1970, as the State and the nation as a whole began to systematically abandon the treatment of juvenile wards of the state in large, institutional facilities. The Industrial Home approach was ultimately deemed a failure, and successful efforts were made in Missouri in the 1970s to replace it with a system employing smaller group homes that used peer-on-peer rehabilitation approaches. Today, the Chillicothe campus remains as the best-preserved of the three Industrial Homes, having avoided the construction of many new buildings after each of the three campuses was converted for use as standard adult correctional facilities.

The property offered for nomination is only a fractional portion of the original 69 ¼ acre plot acquired by the state for the Chillicothe Industrial Home. This 46 acre tract of land is located to the south of Third Street, stretching south to the Norfolk Southern Railroad right of way, and bound east and west by an alley and Woodlow Street, respectively. It is this portion of the original land area that retains the greatest association with the development of the Chillicothe Industrial Home during the Period of Significance of 1888-1889 to ca. 1970. On the other hand, the balance of the original tract lies to the north of Third Street. While the northern tract was developed with an Administration Building as early as ca. 1909, the use of the rest of this tract during the balance of the 20th century is not known. This tract has been subdivided into multiple parts and sold over time, leaving a narrow parcel along the frontage of Third Street which contains two buildings constructed ca. 1980 in conjunction with the redevelopment of the campus as an adult correctional facility. Consequently, the northern property no longer retains either integrity of site nor significant association with the historic development of the Chillicothe Industrial Home.

During much of the nineteenth century, the record of how our society treated juveniles within the justice system is not something for which we as a nation may be proud. Missouri shared in this shortcoming. Juveniles, violent and non-violent offenders alike, were treated within the same court system as that which handled all adult trials. The treatment of the juvenile offender was also quite the same in terms of the places for incarceration following conviction. While an 1835 Missouri state law permitted courts to assign juveniles to county jails for a one-year period as opposed to the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, the law was not mandated until 1866 (Abrams 2003:12-13). Even then, the juvenile offender was incarcerated in contact with adult offenders of all types, thus exposing the child to the physical abuse of adult offenders as well as the adult's criminal experiences. There were early private non-profit and religious-based institutions that were developed to handle juvenile populations separate from the adult

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prisons, like the Mullanphy Orphan Asylum, which opened its doors in 1827. The St. Louis Reform School opened in 1851 to house delinquent or dependent girls under sixteen and boys under the age of 18. After the St. Louis Reform School filled to capacity in 1853, the St. Louis Common Council acted to establish the St. Louis House of Refuge, which became the first public institution in the state to house at-risk children, including free children of color. While these and other institutions made welcome steps in separating juvenile offenders from adults, reformers were quick to criticize the institutions as simply overcrowded and under-funded prisons “where compulsory education takes the form of punishment” (Rowe 2006:31). Even at the St. Louis House of Refuge, corporal punishment and stints of confinement at hard labor were common until after the turn of the 20th century.

In 1856, the Massachusetts State Industrial School for Girls adopted the revolutionary “cottage plan” for its campus, which decentralized the institution from a massive, all-encompassing single building into a campus-like setting of smaller-scale residence halls. The school also had a separate school building, an auditorium and other structures for programmatic needs. Reformers took up this concept as the national model for juvenile facilities developed over the next century, though its implementation was slow to reach fruition. By example, the governing board for the St. Louis House of Refuge voted in 1866 to decentralize its facility by adopting a redevelopment program based on the cottage plan, but the funds to build the new facility went begging, even after the legislature authorized the school to issue \$50,000 in bonds for construction in 1875 (Abrams 2003:14-15).

The development of campuses, like the Massachusetts Industrial School for Girls, required large open tracts of land for the development of the multiple buildings to house the facility, and so it should come as no surprise that facilities following this model were often developed outside of settled urban cores where land was cheaper. But there was more to it than just the inexpensive cost of land acquisition. Since most of the juvenile offenders entering the criminal court system came from urban areas, the city itself was seen as a source for delinquency. In spite of the industrialization of the nation following the Civil War, it was the agrarian ideal and the determination of the yeoman farmer held in romantic esteem by the reformers. Consequently, locating reform schools in rural areas or at the edge of small towns was seen as part of the solution for the rehabilitation of the juvenile offender. Agricultural training for boys and girls not only was intended to produce productive farmers and farmer’s wives, but the “hand’s on” training also produced substantial amounts of food for the school’s population, thus lowering the overhead costs of the institution (Rowe 2006:35).

With overcrowding in the Missouri’s non-profit juvenile facilities remaining as a scandalous problem, and with no alternative than the county jail for the placement of juvenile offenders outside of the state’ cities, the question of how to address the issue of youthful offenders began to capture the attention of state government. Governor B. Gratz Brown was first to offer a proposal to establish a state industrial reform school in 1871, and he was followed in the same cause by his successor, Silas Woodson, in 1874. Both entreaties were left unfunded by the legislature. A resolution was placed before the state Constitutional Convention of 1875 by Henry Boon, and this was also soundly defeated (Rowe 2006:32).

Advocates for the establishment of a juvenile correction and rehabilitation system in Missouri were finally able to successfully lobby the 34th General Assembly into funding of the state’s first two juvenile reformatories, which was approved o March 30, 1887. The Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls was thus established along with the Boonville Industrial Home for Boys, and \$50,000.00 was appropriated for the acquisition of land and the construction of buildings at Chillicothe. The City of Chillicothe not only welcomed the establishment of the new school, but also donated an additional \$5,000.00 for its development. A tract of 69.25 acres was acquired at the southwestern edge of the city, and an additional

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280 acres of farmland was leased to produce milk, meat, fruits, eggs and vegetables to sustain the children and the staff (Rowe 2006:43).

Architect M. Frederick Bell (1845-1929) was retained by the state to design the new buildings at Chillicothe, and construction was carried out over 1888 and 1889. The campus opened in 1889 with only two buildings-- the two-story Missouri Cottage and original Power House for the campus. The McReynolds School and the Marmaduke Cottage followed soon after ca. 1895. The Slack Cottage was under construction in 1901 when the Sanborn Fire Insurance map was prepared in November of that year; and finally, the Folk Cottage was completed by 1909, along with an Administration building, located across Third Street from the three main cottages. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps also located small frame structures near the cottages that apparently housed the school's director and some of the staff members. The 1916 Sanborn maps also shows the foot print of a wooden "Grandstand" located on the low, flat ground to the south of the Power House, where a softball field or some other athletic field was likely sited.

The approach to the treatment of the girls who came to Chillicothe was based on an agrarian model, much like that of the reform schools of the rest of the country, and it primarily steered the young women to become supportive housewives and mothers. Chillicothe was to offer the "systematic teaching of domestic industries (and) the thorough education in every branch of household work", read its mission statement, where "girls, removed from the vicious associates and evil influences, may receive careful physical, intellectual and moral training, participate in enjoyment of a true home life, be reformed, and become good domestic women prudent in speech and conducts, cleanly (sic) industrious and capable housekeepers" (Rowe 2006:42).

Statistics presented in 1919 by the supervisors of the Chillicothe Industrial Home give telling insight into the operation of the facility and its wards. The girls entering Chillicothe were assigned to the facility by juvenile court and county court judges state wide, but as it might be expected, the vast majority of girls who entered Chillicothe in 1918 came from the counties in the immediate vicinity of Kansas City and St. Louis (60%); a full 10% of the girls were committed from Joplin and Jasper County, a boisterous mining area in the state (Missouri State Prison Board 1919:98-99). While the ages of girls entering Chillicothe in 1918 ranged from as young as age ten to the oldest, at age twenty, the vast majority of the 174 girls entering in 1918 ranged between 13 and 17 years of age. The majority of these girls were committed for seemingly minor offenses, termed as "Delinquency" (30%); Incurability (10%); Neglect (5%); and, Broken Parole (5%). A seemingly small percentage were committed for sexual indiscretion and offenses (approximately 6%) (Ibid., 98). Fully 80% of the girls committed in 1918 had one or two previous arrests, which suggests that the Industrial Home was seen as a resort to end recidivism among juvenile girls. Once committed to Chillicothe, the average girl would spend three years as a resident until paroled. A parole was gained either by the expiration of the original sentence, or by accumulating credits under the Home's merit system awarded for good conduct and good work (Ibid., 24).

The daily life of the girls at Chillicothe has not been fully-documented, but it is clear that their experience was not easy. A report to the State Prison Board in 1919 shows that the girls were offered essential elementary and high school course work, along with manual training in "Domestic Science" (food preparation, canning, etc.), and Domestic Art (needlework, seamstress work, etc.). The fresh and preserved food products prepared by students in their Domestic Science classes used food stuffs derived from the Home's farm, and helped to feed the student population on a daily basis; fine needlework and articles of clothing fashioned in the Domestic Arts classes clothed the school population, and surplus items were sold at a special Christmas sale to raise money for various school purposes. The Music

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Program, established ca. 1900, served on average about sixty girls, and from this group, a performance band of thirty girls performed, by example, at patriotic meetings and demonstrations in Chillicothe throughout World War One (Ibid., 80-83). Other educational programs offered in later years included training in bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, millinery, nursing, and "Kindergartening".

In addition to classroom-based curriculum, a substantial amount of time and effort by the girls was spent in tending to the Home's farm fields, extensive gardens, orchards and farm animals. Anecdotal evidence, combined with documents like the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, clearly indicate that very little of the "in-town" campus property was developed for farming or gardening activities. The small potato cellar and other small buildings on the campus property were more likely used for storing the immediate day-to-day needs of the campus in terms of its food stuffs; and the small greenhouse was more likely used to propagate flowering and ornamental plants for the campus's buildings. By far and away, the vast majority of the agricultural-related activities associated with the Industrial Home were carried out at its related farm property.

The original farm property was a 280-acre tract leased by the state, the location of which is unknown. Additional acreage was rented for specific purposes, such as a 40-acre tract rented 1917-1918, of which, 10 acres were used to produce 650 bushels of white potatoes and 50 bushels of sweet potatoes. The farm produced hay, corn and wheat to feed the eleven dairy cows milked by the girls, along with an unknown number of draft horses, chickens and pigs. The gardens produced an astonishing variety of foodstuffs. The 1918 harvest resulted, in part, 5,685 pounds of cabbage; 752 lbs. of beets; 1,170 dozen ears of sweet corn; 692 pounds of eggplant; 453 bushels of tomatoes; 1943 pounds of greens; 1,741 heads of lettuce; and, 3737 dozen radishes (Ibid., 91-92). During the year, the girls worked with staff members to set cold frames in the winter; to plant and cultivate the gardens and farm fields in the spring; to harvest the produce throughout the summer; and to pack silage in the farm's silo and dig potatoes in the fall. Each day they fed the farm animals, milked the dairy cows, and collected eggs from the chickens. It is not at all clear how many additional staff members were needed to tend this huge operation. But, the mission of the farm was clear: "It is our highest ambition and greatest desire... to have a large enough farm, and to farm it so intensively, that the State Industrial Home may become an entirely self-supporting institution" (Op. Cit.). While the state's accounts of the work on the farm portray it as pleasurable activities enjoyed by the girls, the reality was that the agricultural operation required a tremendous effort on the part of each. It is not known how long the farm program remained as a viable part of the Industrial Home's annual operation.

A 1911 study by the St. Louis Municipal Commission reported that the conditions at the Boonville school were "almost intolerable", with terrible overcrowding, a physical plant in bad condition, no educational programs being offered, and children being outsourced for their labor (Abrams 2003:97). In contrast, the Commission found the conditions at Chillicothe to be quite a "pleasing contrast" to Boonville, where housing in the large cottages there promoted a sense of "home life", the physical plant on the property was in good condition, and there was a fair amount of schooling and training. Overcrowding was also a problem, though, resulting in girls being turned away from the facility even if they had been assigned to the facility by the Juvenile Court (Ibid., 98).

The Tipton Industrial Home for African-American Girls was established in 1916. Almost immediately after its opening in 1916, the facility became overcrowded and chronically under funded by the legislature. To a much lesser degree, this was the same experience of the two other Industrial Homes in Missouri. Tipton was much more fragile, though, since the soil on which the school was established was so poor that its farming and gardening programs could only result in a fraction of the food needs for the facility.

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The Chillicothe campus received a major improvement with the construction of the Hyde School building in 1922. The new school provided much-needed new educational facilities that the McReynolds building could no longer provide, including a dozen new classrooms, a library, a gymnasium, and an auditorium, which also doubled as the chapel for the facility. The development of these new facilities freed up space in other buildings for conversion to new residential space, and especially in the former McReynolds School building. By all appearances, the Laundry building was also constructed during this same period of time, thus freeing up space taken up by the old laundry facility in the Marmaduke Cottage.

The housing space created with the conversion of the McReynolds School to dormitory use was only a temporary solution, and overcrowding soon became a problem once more. With the onset of the Great Depression, funding for the maintenance on the aging facilities at Chillicothe went wanting in the State's annual budget, and the wood frame structures lacking fire suppression systems became the subject of greater concern by state officials. Though the solution was somewhat late in coming, it came in the form of Federal Emergency Administration Public Works projects (a.k.a.: Public Works Administration, or PWA) that resulted in the demolition of only one of the original cottages (Slack Cottage) and the construction of Stark Cottage and Park Cottage in 1937-1938, along with the expansion of McReynolds Cottage through the addition of a third floor. Though they were probably not directly responsible for the design of the three buildings, Charles A. Haskins was identified as the Chief Engineer and Architect, with L. Roy Bowen as the Supervising Architect for the project, according to the building plaques.

The treatment of juveniles in the justice system became the subject of increased scrutiny and criticism from state agencies, national private non-profit advocates, and even federal corrections boards beginning in the 1930s. The initial focus was centered on calls to remove reform schools from the jurisdiction of the state prison system. Calls to achieve this change in Missouri were defeated in the legislature in 1937, 1939, 1941 and 1943. Investigations onto the Missouri reform school programs consistently found the Boonville and Tipton schools to be substandard, if not bordering on dangerous. Boonville was consistently ranked among the worst schools in the nation, and Tipton was ranked little better (Abrams 2003:104; Rowe 2006:89).

On the other hand, the Chillicothe facility received mixed reviews, but it was still placed at or above the national average for juvenile facilities. A 1943 study by the Federal Prison Reorganization Administration found that Chillicothe stood well in comparison with its peers on a national basis. Unlike most, the facility was able to generate its own electricity, it was connected to a city water and sewer system, and its medical facilities were considered without peer in the nation. Daily meals featured meat at least once a day, hot cereal at breakfast in the winter, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a quart of milk allotted to each resident per day, along with fruits and vegetables and a "sweet dessert" at least once a day. Everyone could enjoy as much food as they wished. The Hyde School was singled out for praise for its facilities, with the school considered well-lighted and well-ventilated, with a large gym, a library of more than 4,000 volumes, and vocational and domestic programs that were considered adequate. The hospital area had five rooms set aside for clinic and routine medical and dental work, with a nurse on duty at all times and a physician on call at all times. A doctor called on the facility three times per week, and the local dentist was in attendance twice weekly for patients. Girls at Chillicothe wore uniforms and were issued three print dresses, black or brown oxfords, changes of underwear, a nightgown, a house coat, work aprons and "kulottes" (sic), all of which were replaced as needed. Winter wear included wool coats, yarn gloves, berets and galoshes (Abrams 2003:104-105).

In spite of the praise offered to Chillicothe in 1943, other investigations found the reform school system

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nationwide to be a total failure with as much as 90% recidivism. Newspaper investigations of Boonville and Tipton revealed horrible instances of corporal punishment including beatings, lashing, and solitary confinement. The same was not true at Chillicothe, where the loss of entertainment privileges or confinement to one's room was considered the major punishment. The merit system had been maintained since the facility's earliest days (Rowe 2006:89).

In spite of the outward success of the Chillicothe facility, the ultimate failure of the state-wide system was caused in part by patronage in hiring of staff for the three juvenile facilities, Chillicothe included. The problem of political patronage began in the 1920s and escalated in the 1930s, but in spite of investigations and acts entered into the legislature through the 1930s and 1940s, the problem persisted-- involving the Governor's own cabinet members like the Secretary of State Dwight H. Brown and State Auditor Forest Smith. Reorganization measures intended to stem the problem were defeated time and again in the legislature (Rowe 2006:95).

Following the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Brown vs. Board of Education* in 1954, calls to close the Tipton Industrial Home escalated, and the decision was made to integrate both school populations at Chillicothe. Doing so required the construction of two new "cottage" dormitories to house the increase in population, and so funds were allocated by the legislature to construct Blair Cottage, Donnelly Cottage, and a new central Food Service building. The last remaining two cottages from the original campus (Marmaduke and Missouri) were demolished to clear space for the new buildings, leaving McReynolds School as the last of the original major buildings on site. The new buildings were designed by the architectural firm of Swanson, Terney Bray and dedicated in 1957 and 1958. Integration of the facility was carried out in phases over 1958 and 1959, and the Tipton campus was closed once and for all in 1960.

The national movement to revamp the treatment of juveniles in detention facilities and to guarantee rights to juveniles gained a great deal of ground in the 1960s, and both Boonville and Chillicothe had become expensive, deteriorating, and overcrowded problems for the State of Missouri. Juvenile Court judges even began to use a 1957 law that allowed sending offenders out of state rather than to Boonville, where the school was now considered too dangerous by some (Abrams 2003:198). In an attempt to shore up Chillicothe from criticism, the state funded construction of the Hearnese Office Building and Clinic, which was designed by J. Kay Cleavinger and built in 1967-1968 to replace the administration and clinic facilities located in the Hyde School Building. While this project did free up space to expand educational programs, overcrowding at Chillicothe remained a critical problem.

The beginning of the end of the old Industrial Home system in Missouri began in 1971, when, over the course of a few short months, 45 assaults on staff members and 265 escapes from the Boonville facility caused 25% of the staff positions to be vacated. The State's response was to seek another direction, and it opened the W. E. Sears Youth Center in Poplar Bluff. One hundred of Boonville's worst offenders were transferred there, to live in small group homes that stressed "positive peer culture" that involved the boys in the operation of the home and in their care for each other. The new approach proved to be a huge success and quickly became a national model for the juvenile justice system, and additional group homes were eventually developed across the state. (Abrams 2003:199) Passage of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 also mandated the deinstitutionalization of offenders, and thus reduced the populations at both Boonville and Chillicothe. Both Chillicothe and Boonville were officially closed as juvenile facilities in 1980 and re-opened as adult correctional centers in 1981.

The change to an adult facility had limited effects on the buildings at Chillicothe, though alterations were

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made. The greatest outward manifestation of the change was the installation of a perimeter chain link and barbed wire fence. Other changes included the development of a solitary confinement area on a part of the first floor of the Park Cottage, which resulted in the alteration of original windows. Some original dining room and parlor areas enjoyed by the girls of Chillicothe were divided up for offices and support services, but many of the alterations are reversible. The only structures added to the complex during this period were minor storage facilities and modular housing units.

The former Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls did not function efficiently as a modern adult correctional facility, and the confines of its site did not permit it expansion to a size that would prove efficient. As a result, the State began to plan for the development of a new prison facility at Chillicothe in a new location, and it acquired a new site on the northeast edge of the community. The new Chillicothe Correctional Center opened in 2006, and the former Industrial Home site was declared surplus.

While the industrial home system in Missouri proved to have some successes, it also experienced many more great failures. In spite of the shortcomings, the history of the Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls appears to represent the most positive aspects of this approach to juvenile justice and rehabilitation, considered during the period of its greatest significance from 1888-1889 to ca. 1970.

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9. Major Bibliographic Resources

Abrams, Douglas E

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1999 *Dictionary of Missouri Biography.* University of Missouri Press, Columbia.

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Chillicothe, Livingston Co., Missouri**

10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property in nomination comprises approximately 46 acres in the Eden and Green Addition to the City of Chillicothe in Township 57 North, Range 24 West, and outlined on the attached Livingston County Ownership Map in a heavy dashed line. (See attached map.)

Boundary Justification

The property in nomination contains the largest tract of land remaining in direct association with the development of the Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls during its Period of Significance 1888-1889 to ca. 1970. Another tract of approximately 14 acres was included in the original land acquisition by the State of Missouri for the Industrial Home in 1888. This portion of the site was developed ca. 1909 with an Administration Building, but this building was demolished prior to the construction of replacement buildings on the same site ca. 1980. This tract has also been recently subdivided from the Industrial Home property, and its new owner plans to subdivide it further for the development of single-family homes. Consequently, the integrity of this northern tract and its association to the Industrial Home campus has been lost, and will be come even further compromised by its pending development. The same is true of the Home's farm, which was a tract leased by the State and supplemented over time with periodic leases of additional, smaller tracts. The location of the farm is not known, and so its integrity as an agricultural property of significance within the Period of Significance cannot be assessed.

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Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri

Photographs

Photos by: John L. Hopkins
Marsha R. Oates
Date: October 22, 2009
Digital files: Historic Preservation Section
Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources

- Photo 1 of 42: View of the original front gate to the complex, as altered with barbed wire and chain link fencing ca. 1980.
- Photo 2 of 42: View of the entrance to Donnelly Cottage, looking due south.
- Photo 3 of 42: View of the front (north) façade of Donnelley Cottage, looking southwest.
- Photo 4 of 42: View along the front walk before Donnelly Cottage, looking east to Stark Cottage and Hyde School in the distance.
- Photo 5 of 42: View of the front (north) entrance to Stark Cottage.
- Photo 6 of 42: View of Stark Cottage, looking southwest.
- Photo 7 of 42: View of the front (north, left) and side (west, right) facades of Hyde School, looking southeast.
- Photo 8 of 42: View of the 1957-1958 addition to Hyde School, looking generally south.
- Photo 9 of 42: View of the front (north) entrance to Hyde School, looking south.
- Photo 10 of 42: View of the front (north) façade of Hyde School looking southwest, with Stark Cottage visible at right.
- Photo 11 of 42: View of Park Cottage and its front (west) facade, looking generally southeast.
- Photo 12 of 42: View of the rear (east) façade of Park Cottage, looking generally south.
- Photo 13 of 42: View of the side facades of Park Cottage, at left, and Hyde School at right.
- Photo 14 of 42: View of the front (west) entrance to Park Cottage, looking east.
- Photo 15 of 42: View of the handball court and tennis court (Inv. #15), looking southeast.
- Photo 16 of 42: View of modular building (Inv. #16), looking southeast.

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Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri

Photos, continued:

Photo 17 of 42: View of the Maintenance Building (Inv. #17), looking east.

Photo 18 of 42: View of Storage Building #2 (Inv. #19), looking southeast.

Photo 19 of 42: View of Storage Building #1 (Inv. #18), looking east.

Photo 20 of 42: View of the rear (south) façade of Hyde School, looking north.

Photo 21 of 42: View of the Gazebo (Inv. #12) and Guard House (Inv. #13), looking northeast.

Photo 22 of 42: View of the Data Entry Building (Inv. #14), looking southeast.

Photo 23 of 42: View of the front (south) façade of the Food Service Building, looking northwest.

Photo 24 of 42: View of the Potato Hut (Inv. #20), looking northwest.

Photo 25 of 42: View of Storage Building #3 (Inv. #21), looking southwest.

Photo 26 of 42: View of Storage Building #4 (Inv. #22), looking northeast.

Photo 27 of 42: View of Freezer Building #1 (Inv. #23), looking northwest.

Photo 28 of 42: View of the rear (south) façade of Stark Cottage, looking generally north.

Photo 29 of 42: View of the front (north, left) and side (west, right) façade of the Power House.

Photo 30 of 42: View of the front (south) façade of the Laundry Building, looking north, with Freezer Building #2 (Inv. #24) at right.

Photo 31 of 42: View of the Greenhouse (Inv. #26), at left, and Storage Building #5 (Inv. #25) at right.

Photo 32 of 42: View of the Quonset Building (Inv. #27), looking southeast.

Photo 33 of 42: View of Storage Building #6 (Inv. #28), looking southwest.

Photo 34 of 42: View of the rear façade of the Hearnnes Office Building and Clinic at right, and the front (east) façade of Blair Cottage at left.

Photo 35 of 42: View of the front (east) façade of Blair Cottage, looking generally north.

Photo 36 of 42: View of the rear (west) façade of Blair Cottage and the side (south) façade of McReynolds School, looking north.

Photo 37 of 42: View of the front (east) façade of McReynolds School, looking northwest.

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Photos, continued:

Photo 38 of 42: View of the front (north) facades of the Hearnes Office Building and Clinic, looking south.
The Clinic portion lies at right, with the Office wing behind and at left.

Photo 39 of 42: View of the Control Center (Inv. #11), looking southeast.

Photo 40 of 42: View along the Third Street frontage of the property, looking west past McReynolds
School.

Photo 41 of 42: View along the Third Street frontage of the property east of the Control Center, looking
east along the ca. 1890 fence with Hyde School visible at right.

Photo 42 of 42: View across neighboring open fields to the rear of the campus, looking northeast.

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Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri

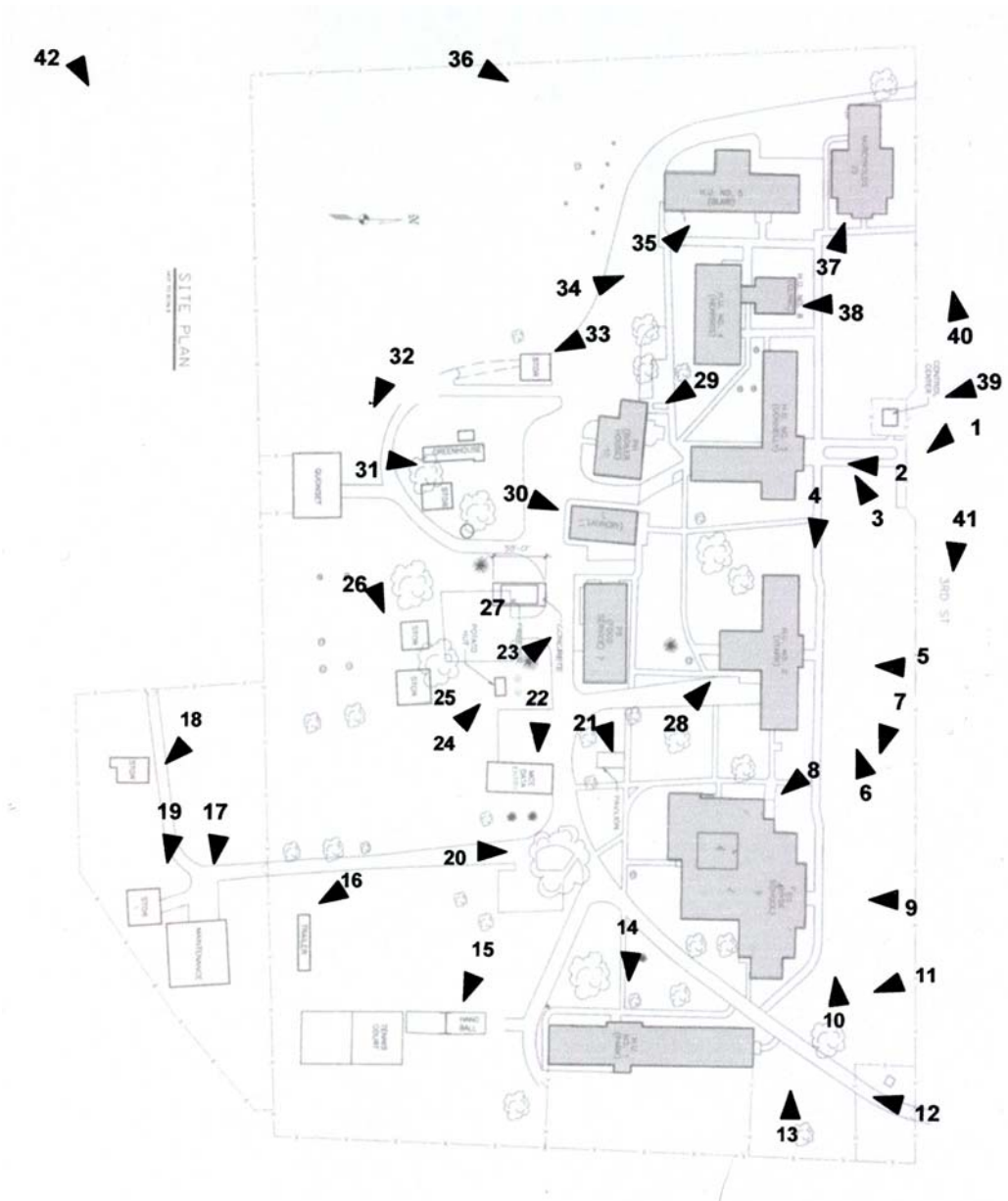


Photo Map Key

Not to scale.

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Missouri

Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls
Chillicothe, Livingston County,
Missouri

Inventory Key/Site Plan:



Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls
1500 Third Street, Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri

Not to scale.

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Section number Add'l Info Page 21
Missouri

Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls
Chillicothe, Livingston County,

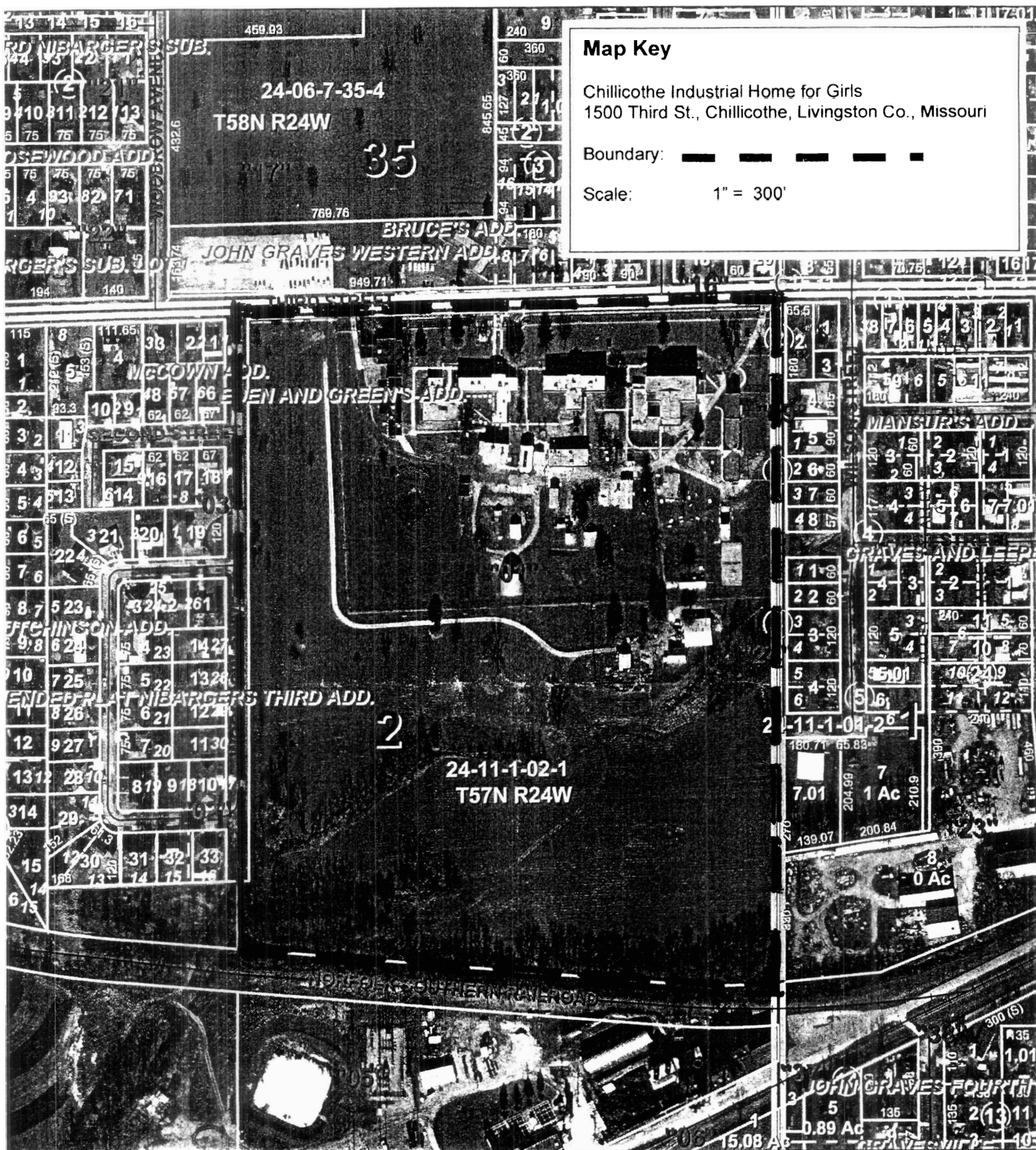
Additional Information

Additional Property Owner

City of Chillicothe

Attn: Mr. Chuck Haney, Mayor; or,
Mr. Dean Brookshier, City Administrator
715 Washington
Chillicothe, MO 64601

(606) 646-1877



Map Key

Chillicothe Industrial Home for Girls
1500 Third St., Chillicothe, Livingston Co., Missouri

Boundary:

Scale: 1" = 300'

OWNERSHIP MAP
**LIVINGSTON COUNTY,
MISSOURI**

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM BY
MIDLAND GIS SOLUTIONS, LLC.

MIDLAND
GIS
SOLUTIONS

501 N MARKET
JULIE, MO 64483
VOICE 660-541-0655
FAX 660-582-7173
WWW.MIDLANDGIS.COM

LEGEND

STATE LINE		ORIGINAL LOT LINE	
COUNTY LINE		WATER	
CORPORATION LINE		BUILDING ON LEASED LAND	
TOWNSHIP LINE		MAP INDEX	
SECTION LINE		ORIGINAL LOT NUMBER	2
SUBDIVISION LINE		TRACT LINE	

SOIL GRADES

	GRADE 1		GRADE 5
	GRADE 2		GRADE 6
	GRADE 3		GRADE 7
	GRADE 4		GRADE 8

THIS PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAP IS FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONVEYANCES NOR IS IT A LEGAL SURVEY.

N

1 Inch equals 300 feet

SUBDIVISION NAME	N. DENTON	PARCEL NUMBER	209
AREA (FROM DEED)	19.5 AC.	INTERSTATE HIGHWAY	
AREA (CALCULATED)	19.9 AC. (2)	U.S. HIGHWAY	
DIMENSION	159'	STATE HIGHWAY	
MAP BLOCK NUMBER	703	CITY STREET	1214 ST
ORIGINAL BLOCK NUMBER	7	LAND HOOK	

GIS METADATA OVERVIEW

GRID COORDINATE SYSTEM: MISSOURI STATE PLANE
SPCS ZONE IDENTIFIER: MISSOURI, CENTRAL
DATUM: NAD83

UNITS: US SURVEY FEET
PHOTOGRAPHY CURRENCY: RURAL 2003 | URBAN 2005





3



3











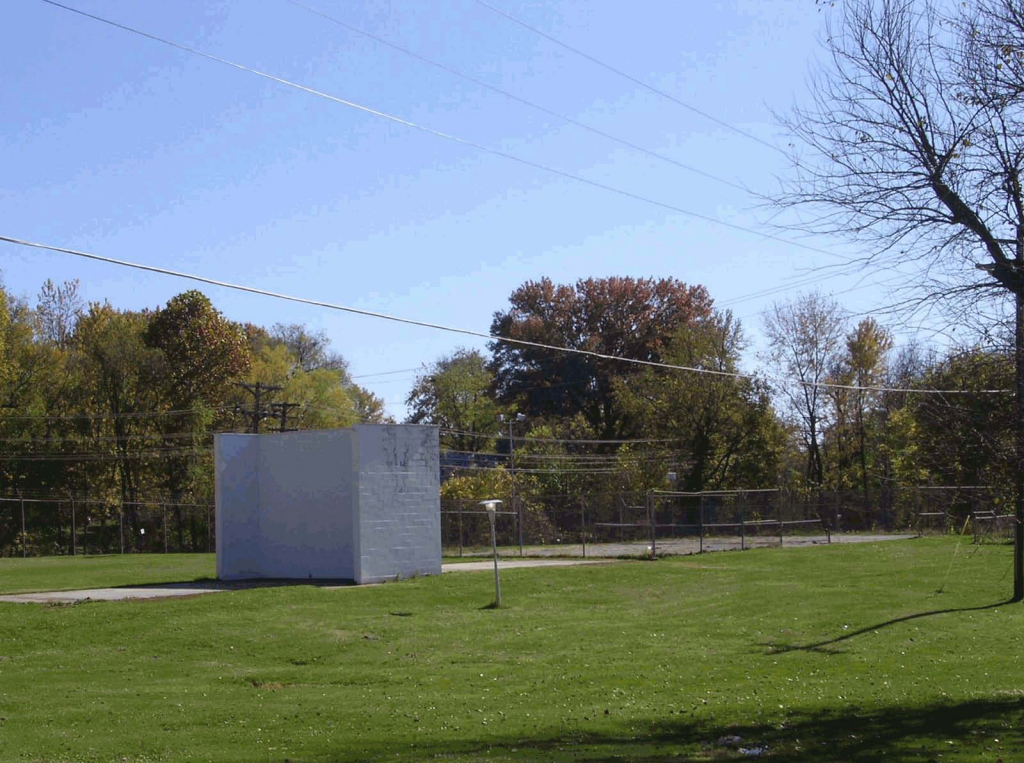




























































ATTENTION
NO
RE-ENTRY PERMITTED
PARKING IS LIMITED
AND IS BY APPOINTMENT
ONLY. NO PARKING
ALLOWED IN
PROHIBITED

NO SMOKING

NO SMOKING

SMOKING VIOLATION
TOWERS & SMOKING
MATERIALS
ARE NOT ALLOWED

NO SMOKING

NO SMOKING





